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Communications intended for publication in The Times should be tessely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be preserved, and only man-

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1898.

Pepce Has Come,

The end vir:ually came when the French ambassador was authorized to sign the protocol on behalf of Spain As the officials here retired last night, everything waited on that. There was no reason to think the delay meant anything more than the native disposition of the Spaniard to procrastinate though, of scourse, there was always the possibility of a sudden change of purpose on the part of the ministry. The President displayed decided firm ness almost at the expense of pol teness in demanding instant action, with the alternative of a more energetic prosecution of the war and a breaking off of all peace proceedings. This alone saved us from an almost endless discussion that would have beelouded the issues and perhaps enabled the astut-Spaniard to gain by diplomacy what he has lost on the field of battle.

The only point about which there has been any uneasiness is the disposal of the Philippines, and the natural anxiety of the people is not to be relieved until the personnel of the peace commission is known and perhaps not until the commission acts. That Sagasta has never inferred from the President's note that we might cho se to hold the islands is more apparent since the premier has advocated their sale. Indeed, there is nothing in the note to suggest that we might assume permanent control there. There is a popular impression that the President has waited to learn what the sintiment of the people is, and that he will be guided entirely by that.

The last shot has been fired by American sold ers in Cuba and in Porto R co. since it is practicable to inform the commanders in these islands of the signing of the protocol and the preparation of the armistice proclamation almost instantly. It will take a longer time to carry the news to the Philipnines, although a fast vessel at Hongkong awaits the cable message and will make record-breaking time to Ma-

The questions that must arise in connection with the Cubans in arms and the insurgents in the Philippines will not press for immediate decision.

In the hope that there will be no shirking of our duty to ourselves and to future generations of Americans in respect of the Pacific islands; of our duty to the people there of all classes and of our duty to mankind, we may rejoice that we have reached the end of a war that will prove to be worth many times the lives and money it has cost. It will be no easy thing to place a just estimate on the value to America and the world of this brief conflict that has been but a succession of American victories on land and on sea. Anything that would cause the President to relinquish control of the most important territory that the fortunes of war have placed in our hands must deprive us of one of the chief fruits of our triumph; but, if we hold to all, there need be no limit to the rejoicing over the achievement of an honorable and glorious peace after the righteous punishment of an ancient and barbarous

## wrongdoer. The Last Fighting,

The last hours of war in Porto Rico. the last blood of a foreign foe shed by American soldiers in this hemisphere for an indefinite time, must have a particular interest, although the lack of courage on the part of the enemy kept the action down to the rank of a mere had made a lighter impression on the unable to hold their men to their work. In nearly every little skirmish one or more of these officers fell, while the the intrepid American was upon them, and even in ambush they were too ready to retreat to make use of their

opportunity.

our troops, brought under fire for the first time in Porto Rico, exhibited the same splendid qualities that won for us the strongholds surrounding Santiago. The always magnificent regulars set the pace for the volunteers in Cuba, and if the latter were less grim and more hilarious than the veterane they were not less courageous and determined. In Porto Rico new volunteers came into action-men from Pennsylvania and Ohio and Wiscon sin and other States-who had never before risked life in war. Here was the ame fearlessness, the same determina tion under the fire of a hidden for, and the same impetuosity in driving many times their own number from the field. It will be good to remember, good to recite to coming generations, that in Porto Rico and in the Philippines the American soldier, regular and volunteer, proved that the valor which so amazed the military spectators from other countries at Santiago was not exceptional and due to a singular situation there, but that it belongs to Americans of all sections of the country and is displayed in any circumstances.

The dispatches this morning reveal nore clearly the scope of General Miles' plan of campaign, which must challenge the admiration of military experts. The capture of importan towns on the west coast, also, was a part of that plan, which meant the demoralization of the enemy in his stronghold at San Juan by the sucessive fall of every town on every highway to the capital, while it secured the American army against operations in its rear or on its flanks. The early surrender of San Juan, at a very small cost of life to the Americans, was inevitable, and from the soldier point of view it is a pity that the intervention of peace stops the game before it is played out.

Whether there will be news of more fighting at Manila before the peace message reaches General Merritt, we can only guess. There is a strong probability of another attempt on the part of the Spaniards to dislodge the Americans, although the lesson of the night of July 31 was severe. It need cause no surprise to learn that a conflict has been brought on by the placing of troops to strengthen the American position near Malate, and that it involved a large number on both sides and perhaps the fall of Manila itself.

III Temper and Rabies

The usual mad dog scare has made ts appearance in the intervals of warfare, and one reads items here and there in the papers about pol'cemen playing tag up and down stairs with rabid collies, and men who heroically clutch the dangerous animal just in time and in the right place to prevent his biting anyone. It may have been noticed that this scare is a little iate in appearing this year. Its tardiess is probably caused by the war.

This must not be taken as an inti-

mation that the dogs have been reading the bulletin-boards and howling for Old Glory with the rest of the population. It simply means that a great deal of human restlessness and repressed energy which would otherwisresult in ill-temper has been worked off in harmless and patriotic excitement. Warm weather is peculiarly conducive to ill temper. There is a great deal of pent-up nervous energy in the average human being, which cannot find its outlet in exercise, pleasure or hard work, without discomfort, and it comes out in the form of illtemper. Then the American citizen becomes amenable to the suggestion of that French-Canadian philosopher who said: "I don't want to fight, me, or do somet'ing w'at don't hurt no- ery that ten thousand Spanish troops body?" And so there is dissension in the bosom of the family, and the dog gets his share of the misery. A stray kick results in resentment and a show of ill-temper on the part of the dog. He has been mauled by the children and "shooed" by the housewife and tormented by flies and other insects, and his temper is in fust as bad a condition as anyone's else. And so he is hustled off to the pound, or incontinently shot, through no fault of his own. If dog owners would only take more pains to give their dogs plenty of water and good food, and comfortable quarters, during the month of August, and refrain from making the animal a scapegoat for their own illhumor, there would be fewer mad-dog scares, and as hydrophobia is admittedly a pervous disease of which fair

many cases of actual madness resulting from dog bites.

imitations can be produced in a neu-

rotic person, there might be not so

Yellow Fever Immunes The statement of Dr. Guiteras, wh is justly regarded as a high authority in yellow fever, that the troops who are to take the place of the army at Santiago will be safe from the disease should quiet the alarm of those who have friends among the immunes. The mischievous people who have expressed a contempt for professional opinion and rashly affirmed that there is no exemption from yellow fever have caused unnecessary anxiety. That there have been instances in which persons have had yellow fever twice is as certain as that persons have suffered more than one attack of smallpox, of scarlatina, measles whooping cough and other contagious diseases, but such an experience is very exceptional. It does not occur often enough to cause the least fear, as there is quite as much probability of a yellow fever immune being struck by lightning at home as of falling a victim a second time to fever in Cuba. Most of those who have had this disease have been used to a southern climate and are in no more danger from malarial disorders than the natives of Cuba.

The same rash, intrusive persons, inspired by the courage of ignorance, assert that yellow fever is not to b checked in its ravages by the institution of what are called sanitary regulations, which are chiefly means of promoting cleanliness. It has never een alleged that any specific disease such as yellow fever, can arise de novo from dirt, but only that its develop ment is favored by uncleanly condi tions. A pure atmosphere is essentia to the best health. Polluted to a certain degree, air cannot be breathed without producing death. To whatever

ARMY BREAKBOWN.

the vitality of those who breathe it is impaired. Unsanitary conditions reduce the power of the human system attacks of disease. By removing whattyphoid fever, the course of epidemics of which has been traced a hundred times with absolute precision, is also true of all other infectious diseases

The cleanliness that has checked typhoid enidemics will have the same effect on all others. Not only are the former victims of yellow fever immune, save in the ex ceptions that are so rare as to be not worth attention, but all other persons can be made immune by the most severe application of sanitary principles. It is now within the power of the United States to virtually stamp out the pest by a thorough cleansing of the cities of Cuba. If this should be schieved, it is safe to say there would

never be another epidemic in this coun-

The Cuban Blockade. It is mentioned in the news column this morning that the Navy Department has been aware for some time that the blockade of the southwestern coast of Cuba was not as effective as it should be. Since this fact is noted and since the blockade of Cuban ports has been made one of the chief reasons, if not the only one, for the favor shows to Sampson over Schley, it may be well to consider the whole matter.

From time to time it was discovered that ports not far from Havana were receiving supplies almost regularly by blockade runners, which had no difficulty in evading our vessels and in landing provisions, arms and passengers. The army of ten thousand men that threatened to re-enforce Linares and Toral at Santiago had been well fed and well supplied with ammunition at a harbor the existence of which seemed to have been unknown to or ignored by the naval commander in charge of the blockade. It seems to have been learned by accident, probably from a deserter or refugee, that blockade runners were out and in almost on schedule time. So undisturbed had been the Spanish troops at that point that they were able to construct earthworks for a battery in the deliberate Spanish manner.

The finding of this was an indication that there are others. If it was practicable for vessels to keep ten thousand Spaniards fed and clothed and provided with ammunition and mails, without being run down for many weeks, it was easy for other vessels to run into less important harbors. For a time, too, long after Havana was said to be effectively secluded from the world, the Spanlards protested to the powers that the American blockade was so ineffectual as to warrant some action toward declaring it an open There was a disposition to report. gard this as a Spanish falsehood, but the correspondents of the London journals reported the frequent arrival of

large ships with all sorts of supplies. Perhaps the blockade of Cuban ports was as thorough as possible with the warships that could be spared for the purpose, though the criticisms were made before Cervera ran into Santiago harbor and had to be watched by so many of our vessels. But since the efficiency of this blockade service is made the basis of Sampson's preference it is only fair that the country should have a just idea of the manner in which it was performed. To the landubber, the Spanish boast that Havana be always fightin'. Why don't 'e go received supplies long after the harhome an' scold es wife, or lick es dog, bor was said to be closed, the discovadmission that a large part of the coast was not effectively patrolled, are not proofs of Sampson's extraordinary vigilance and skill. If such things were unavoidable and blameless the landlubbers should be told so.

tary regulations commanded by the adjutant general, and of their efficacy in preserving the health of the soldiers there is no reasonable doubt. It is lamentable that they were not instituted before the outbreak of epidemics in the various camps.

The alleged suggestion of Sagasta that Spain may be willing to sell the Philippines to this nation is an interesting proof of the fact that he never suspected President McKinley of a purpose to keep the Islands as the fruit of victory.

It might be interesting to learn from Sagasta what is the good of a peace with America if it is to be the signal for a war with the Carlists. However it may be gratifying to have somebody expend the bitterness that has followed defeat. The history of the other Carlist uprising is full of evide e of the utter barbarity and almost unparalleled cruel ty of the Spanish regulars. Women and children were tortured, while the byalists gloated over their agony.

There is a sudden multiplication of submarine boats. This does not refer to the submarine navy of Spain, but of vessels that try to realize the fancy of Jules Verne. The torpedo boat of Holland, the inventor who has worked in New York bay, and that of a Milwaukee builder, are said to be surpassed by the Baltimore wonder. Mr. Lake, the inventor, is re ported to have made a journey of a thousand miles in the Chesapeake, spending as long as ten hours at a time under kind has ever been submerged so long.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the man who worked in a rice swamp in the South and subequently achieved an enormous fortune entirely by his own financial shrewdness and enterprise, is practically benevolent Besides the large sums which he gave to English charities, being knighted for one contribution, he is now at work on a cheme to feed the poor of London without further pauperising the beneficiaries.

England has her hands full of trouble now, and may have to turn her attention way from the interests of her kin across the sea. The journals of both parties seem to agree that Russia has been alowed to gain a great advantage through a lack of firmness on the part of the British government. There are many who believe the long peace is nearing

at Santiego

In the forty years ply, we destroy the chances of having the germs of disease carried from place to place and from person to perloo to the Crimean. to place and from person to per-took their place. "The result was," says What is known to be true of the New York Commercial Advertiser, "that when the war in the Crimea broke out the handling of troops was a lost art in England, as it has become a lost art in this country in thirty years of peace, whose military history is deplorably and alarmingly like that of Great Britain from 1815 to 1854.

"This made the Crimean war the saddest and most shameful page in the history of the British army-a page never rewritten in the history of civilized war till Santiago, on a lesser scale, rediscovered the lamentable art of destroying the army in the face of an enemy more effectively than the utmost hostile energy could accomplish it. The commissariat broke down, and heroic though untrained soldiers endured the hardships of camp and trenches without sufficient food, clothes or shelter. The medical staff was worthless, and sick and wounded rotted and died like flies on bare fields and in hospitals which were mere shambles. Indomitable Anglo-Saxon pluck endured hardship and privation. and private energy and devotion supplied medical and nursing attendance, and the war was fought out in some fashion, but it left the British army discredited in the face of civilization and military science and threw the British nation in-to a white heat of reforming fury.

"This popular rage did the work so thoroughly that it never has been need ful to do it again. Regiments for foreign service were so increased with extension of the empire that the whoie vast bulk is as theroughly policed as Ireland, and a volunteer force has been built up at home nearly as well drilled as any Continental landwehr, and betas any Continental landwehr, and bet-ter armed and equipped. The staff has been reorganized and extended until British troops are moved over the world almost with the ease and comfort of a great Atlantic passenger line. The Egyptian expedition, into the heart of Africa, larger than Shafter's arm of Africa, larger than Snatter's army, was moved with the smoothness of an excursion party, without the loss of a man, and with a preservation of phy-sique and morale to which the splendid dash of Atabara bears evidence. One lesson in its own weakness is enough for any Anglo-Saxon nation.

"We have had our lesson in the San-ilago campaign, and it is for us to apply the remedy, as England applied it after the Crimea. The general staff must be completely reorganized.

must be completely reorganized. It will not be enough to get rid of a feeble and untrusty head, though executive and untrusty head, though executive energy and capacity will aid greatly in the work of reform. This is matter for legislation, and a Congressnoial investigation is the first step.

Just how the work is to be done is matter for expert itestimony. Perhaps the system is wrong. Lamont thought so, and he was the most practical Secretary of War for years. Our staff has more departments than those in Europe, and still the quartermaster general is overloaded. It has been proposed to make overloaded. It has been proposed to make transportation a separate department. The same object would be reached by giving the commissary all supply func-tions, clothing as well as food, and leaving the quartermaster only shelter and transportation. The engineers have done themselves no credit in this war. The department needs strengthening with en-listed men and more training in military work. The ordnance bureau is behind the times and the medical department lacks energy. These are details to work out. The main thing is to make the system, whatever it may be, effective by ex-

pelling routine sluggishness and incapa city and introducing energy and initia-tive. The whole organization should be torn down and rebuilt, whether on this model or some other. This is the most important work of the nation after the war. It should go along with the in-stant increase of the regular army, for home and foreign service, to not less than 100,000 men."

A NEW FLOORING.

Remarkable Composition

were fed by blockade runners, and the States, our consuls abroad often give descriptions of important discoveries and inventions. One of the most recent of these is an account of the new composition for floors, written by the United States con- White Shirt Waists. sul at Zurich. He says: "I have, at different times, received communications from the United States inquiring about a certain artificial material called papyrollth, in regard to which my predecessor sent a report to the department. I have made diligent inquiries, seen samples of the material, and now, for the benefit of the public, beg to report as follows:

"A new artificial stone or moss has recently made its appearance on the builders' technical market, called papyristite, on account of the ingredients entering into its composition, principal among which is purified paper pulp obtained Boys' Neckwear.

from waste paper. papyrolith, both having been invented by Mr. Fr. Gehre, a civil engineer of Zurich. It can be used in various ways, but is smooth surface as if made in one con tinuous layer. This new material, I am sound, and, although as hard as stone, has a soft, linoleum-like feeling to the foot, and is noiseless. "Accumulation of dust, vermin or fungi

impossible, there being no grooves or is. The weight is much less than that of stone or cement. "One hundred killgrams (22) pou this preparation in a powdered form, when mixed for use and spread to a thickness of 10 millimpters (.3940 inch), will cover a surface of \$ 1-2 square meters

"The ingredients for the manufacture of the compound, although to save labor, where great quantities are to be used, an ordinary press can be utilized to advantage. It can be molded or spread in any desirable form or shape, as is the case with cement. The mixing is done on the spot, where it is wanted, and it is transported, like cemefit, in barrels or

"The drying or hardening process is ef-fected in twenty-four hours after spread-ing, and then, if desired, it can be pol-isted to a high gloss. The inventor's numerous experiments have given good results, and his persistent efforts seem at last to have been crowned with suc-

"Taking the opinion of prominent archi-tects who have experimented with this new material, there seems to be no doubt that a valuable building material has been discovered, which can be utilized in nany ways. It is as hard as marble and is practicably indestructible, yet is is elastic and possesses all of the qualities mentioned above.

"It can be cut, sawed and bored; given any desirable tint, and made to look like marble or mosaic.

"For roofing purposes it is also valuable.

A light in the framework has been A light iron framework has been invented by Mr. Gehre, and the material is put on in the form of plates and partly of mortar, which, when united, produce a smooth, continuous surface. It is adapt-ed to cold as well as to tropical regions, and its stone-like qualities protect it

Bicycle Sundries.

"Always Lowes.t"

Christy Saddie, \$1.95. Solid Brass Foot Pump, 32c. Hartford Second Tires, per pair,

Brown pattern Saddle, 75c.

Pathlight Lamps, \$1.48, Solar Gas Lamps, \$2.70.

Bicycle Grips, 10c.

Dixon's Graphite, 3c.

Pants' Guards, 1c.

\$4.25.

The Sales Stores The Sales Stores The Sales Stores

Fishing Tackle.

"Always Lowest." 84-foot Braided Lines, 7c, 30-foot Braided Lisie Lines, 5c. 75-foot Waterproof Lines, 9c. 75-foot Oil Slik Lines, 23c. Gutted Hooks, per dozen, 9c.

Furnished Lines, 5c.

Photographic Supplies. "Always Lowest"

Eastman's Falcon Kodak, S. i Cameras, \$4.50. man's No. 2 Darkroom Lamps,

Hypo, per pound, 5c. Eastman's Tripods, 31.89. Higgins' Photo Paste, 15c. Eastman's Toning Solution, 23c.

## An Odd and End Sale.

We have summoned all the small lots and odds and ends to the front for a clearing sale 'omorrow. You will judge the values by the regular prices and not the reduced prices-for the latter tell only of our determination to get them out. The careful survey of the stock after the close of the Stock-Taking Sale developed a horde of these small lots-and now we are going to get rid of them. You're interested because they are just what are wanted now by everybody-and our disregard of the loss entailed gives you some startling bargains.

We have included every Vest that is the least bit tossed and tumbled or soiled. Most of them would pass muster with you as spic, span, fresh. There are of all kinds nearly 500 Vests-fine All-linen Duck, Pique, Marseilles and the best of the fancy wash materials. Choice of two lots-

Those worth up to \$1.25 48c Those worth up to \$3.00 89c

No complete lines of sizes of any style, but among them all you are almost sure to find your size -and the best fitting-best quality Vests made.

Boys' Wash Sailor Suits.

Small lots-some only one of a kindtwo, three, and four are the largest lots arsong them-Crash, Galatea, Stripes and Novetty Striped Salior Suits; trimmed with braid and embroidered emblems; cord and whistle. They are suits worth up to \$1, and we close out the lot by giving you your choice for..... 25c

Boys' Long Pants Crash Suits. Just 15 of them, running in sizes from

14 to B years; both Single and Double-breasted Coats; made of carefully shrunk imported Crash. Been selling at \$1.50. To close out the last of the \$4.40 ... \$1.48

Boys' Thin Coats.

Small lot of Boys' Thin Coats, in Polka Dot Pattern; not all sizes, but the largest will fit boys of 19; and the smallest

Small lot of Boys' Fancy Crash and Galatea Wash Pants; well made, good patterns, but the sizes are badly broken -I to 10 years none of some sizes, only price was Bc. To close them out.. 150 Boys' Short Pants Wool Suits.

Small lot of Gray Broken Plaid Chevlot

Short Pants Suits; absolutely all wool; Double-breasted Jackets, seams strongly Sewed; sizes 14 to 15 only. Regutar price was \$2.50 ......

Small lot of Boys' Gray and Black Pin Stripe Cheviot Short Pants Suits, with Double-breasted Jackets; well made and will wear like iron; sizes left are 7 and A leader with us at \$1.50. To

Boys' Long Pants Wool Suits. Small lot of Boys' Plaid and Black

Cheviot Long Pants Suits, with Singlebreasted Coats and small cut Pants; all wool and lined with Italian cloth. Scattering sizes from 13 to 19. Regular price has been \$3.50. To close

Boys' Brownie Suits.

Small lot of Boys' Plain Blue and Dark In the course of their duty of investi- line Red Plaid; sailor collar, cuffs and gating whatever manufactures may be shield trimmed with braid; silver buckof interest to the people of the United les and ribbon bows on pants; sizes,

B oken Lots Boys'

They're the Star brand, and are Plain White; the larger sizes have star collars; the smaller sizes have no col lars. \$1 has been the price. Not every size-but choice of what there

Sailor Collar and Shields.

You know those nobby little auxiliary Coliars and Shields designed to be worn with the Wash Sailor Suits, and the Wool ones, too, for that matter-handsome combinations-worth up to \$1.50- 42.6

The odds and ends of a line of Boys' White and Fancy Silk Tecks; of course they are tossed a little. They belong to the regular 25c. grade. Choice

Boys' Laundered White Shirts. In all only about 25 pieces-Boys' Whit

Dress Shirts, they're laundered now but will need "doing up" again, for they're a little solled. Only one size—14.

M n's Separate Crash Coats.

The odds and ends of the season's immense business—and it has really been an enormous Crash season. In this lot are all of them, for which there are no Pants to make complete Suits. Some are Single and some are Double-breasted, and 

Men's Crash Vests.

All the separate Crash Vests; those that have been left from Suits and those that were intended to be sold separately; som Plain and some Fancy Crash; worth up to \$1.50. Choice of any in the lot.

Men's White Duck Pants.

Broken lots of Men's White Duck 

Men's Bicycle Coats.

Lot of odds and ends of lots of Men's fine Cheviot and Cassimere Bicycle Coats; made in the latest styles, in nobblest pat-terns—worth up to \$7.50. Choice C4 AQ 

Men's Crash Bicycle Pants. About 60 pairs of Men's Crash Bicycle Pants, made in bloomer style; with safe-ty pockets, saddle seats; broken sizes; worth up to \$1.25—Choice.......69C

Men's Finest Pongee

Coats and Vests. All the slightly sailed Pongee Coats and Coats and Vests gathered from our regular stock, have been put into two and Vests, worth up to \$7.

\$2.98 Coats alone, worth up to \$1.50 \$1.98 go at Among them you will find some very large sizes-up to 48 even, and the very best quality of Pongee Silk,

Men's Featherweight Coats. All the broken lots of Men's Feather-

weight Coats, fancy Flannels, fancy Silk Alpacas and Black Str.ped Alpa-cas; worth from \$2 to \$4-Obc.

Small lots of Men's Wool Suits. All the small lots of Men's Fancy Chev.

lot and Cassimere Suits, that have been selling up to \$8.50, are in one lot now, offered for your choice at........\$5 'All the small lots of Men's Pancy Cheviots and Cassimere Suits, that have been selling up to \$12.0-good variety of styles among them to select from; most

er. Choice ..... Small lots of Men's Separate Pants Every lot among our stock of Separate Pants where only three or four pairs of a pattern are left, we put out on the spe-cial counters and offer them at the fol-

every size in one style or anoth-

\$2.50 and \$3.00 Pants, \$1.95. \$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4.00 Pants, \$2.45. \$5 00 and \$6 00 Pants, \$3.95. \$6.50 and \$7.00 Pants \$4.75. \$7.50 and \$8.00 Pants, \$5.25.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Linings. Small lot of Light and Dark Green, Lavender and Red Shirt Linkngs, that have been 25c-

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

In this lot are small sizes and large sizes, the intermediate sizes are missing. They are fine Lawns and Percales, and have been selling up to Toc. 350

Children's Wash Dresses. in pretty patterns, trimmed with em-broldery edging; sizes 3 to 6 only. 250 Were 50c-now. Small lot of Children's Wash Dreises.

Children's Percale Dresses, in combina-tions of Lavender, Blue, Pink, Green and Tan, trimmed with embroidery sizes 4 to 10 years. They have been sell-

at \$1.50. We shall close them

Ladies' Fancy Lawn Suits.

Small lot of Ladies' Fancy Lawn Suits, neal in pattern and made in latest style; trimmed with fine Valenciennes Edging. We have about one of a size, from 22 to 42. They have been \$5.50. To \$3 Ladies' Crash Bicycle Skirts.

Artificial Flowers.

Perhaps no two bunches alike, but in the variety you will find most every fashonable bloom; they are fine Flowers, that have sold as high as 98c.

Broken Lots of Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' Black and Tan Vici Kid Handade Oxfords, with plain and kid tips. They are new lasts and regular \$1.89 \$3 and \$3.50 Shoes. To close .... Ladies' Black and Tan Viel Kid Oxords and Button and Lace Shoes, hand sewed, with plain and vesting tops; regplar \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 grades,

.\$1.95

Broken Lots of Children's Shoes. A few pairs of Children's Black and Tan Button and Lace Shoes and Oxfords; some of our special lasts, and special values at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.40. Choice \$2.20

Boys' "Little Gent's" Black Satin Calf and Willow Calf Lace Shoes, with spring heels, worth \$1.50 and \$1.75, broken Offi-

Broken Lots of Men's Shoes. Men's Russia Calf, Black and Tan Vici

Kid and Black Calf Shoes; strictly hand-sewed; made on our specially easy and sightly lasts; regular \$1.25 val-ues, in scattering sizes, for....\$2.29 Choice of a broken lot of Men's regular E. H and E Russia Calf and Vici Kid Shoes, only one or two pairs of a kind. If you find your size you'll get the big-

bargain in Shoes you ever heard of. Choice ...... Broken Lots of Men's Straw Hats. Choice of the Men's Straw Hats that have sold up to \$1.75, and most all the styles of straw are ROC included, for .....

Choice of these Men's Straw Hats, that have been selling up to plain and rough straw, soft and stiff braids ...... Broken Lots of Boys' Straw Hats. Choice of a lot of Children's 

Choice of a small lot of Boys' Straw Yacht Hats, that have been 48c, now ... Children's White Duck Tams, What there is left of the lot of Chil-What there is let Tam-o'-Shan-dren's White Duck Tam-o'-Shan-13C

ers, worth 25c, for ...... Broken Lots of Men's

Negligee Shirts. In one lot there are 18 Percale Bosom Shirts, with white bodies; with each to match; all size 17; regular price has been 50c; to close them out....

Broken lot of Men's Percale Negligee Shirts, all-over pattern; each with two collars and a pair of link cuffs; the larg-

Broken Lots of Men's Underwear. Small lot of Men's Fancy Bilbriggan Small lot or men 25c. grade; 13c

sizes 28, 40 and 42 only-now ... Small lot of Men's Regular Mc. Balbriggan Underwear, in Blue, Pink, Sal-mon and Mode shades; Shirts are 40, 42 and 41; Drawers are 36, 38 and 210

Men's Hose. Small lot of Men's Fancy Strip stylish patterns; sizes 10 1-2 and 11 only, Regular 15c grade, for

Broken Lot of Men's White Shirts. Men's White Unlaundered Plaited Bos-om Shirts; excellent quality of Linen in bosoms and muslin in the bodies; sizes 151-2 and 17-reduced from 75c

# Saks and Company, "Saks' Corner."

against mice or other vermin. Trials of this material have been made in Russia and Brazil, and the reports received are very encouraging. It will probably be widely used in the near future.

"The material once laid will never con-tract or warp; and where the instruc-tions for the mixing process are well car-ried out the results cannot fall to prove all the inventor claims for his pro it is elastic, light, and inexpensive in pro-fuction. For schoolrooms, public halls, bathrooms (both floor and walls), terbathrooms (both floor and walls), ter-races, barns, poultry yards, etc., no bet-ter, cleaner and healthler material can be found; and as a nonabsorbent of mois-ture, filth or other unhealthy substances, it is no doubt without equal as a building material."

(From the Chicago News.)
Claude Murdock, a twelve-year-old Belleville,
Mich., lad, who fought with the Thirty-fourth
Michigan Volunteers in Cuba and was struck in
the forehead by a piece of exploding Spanish shell,
wrote home to his mother of the Santingo battle,

and calmly remarked that he killed a Spanish sharpshooter during the struggle, says the De-troit Tribune. Gen. Shafter, in his report to Gen. Miles, spoke of the boy as a little hero, and rewarded him with a complete new uniform.

"Mad Englishmen."

(From the Penang Gazette.)

No matter what is in train, whether it be the siege of Sebastopol, the advance to Khartoum, the blockade of Manila, or any other little excitement, if Englishmen be on the spot, they are pretty certain to do either one of two things, or both-play a cricket match; hold a race meeting. Those of the British nation in Manila, in view of the scarcity of food, would seem to be keeping their hacks and hunters for the lander, and have therefore, contented themselves with the pleasures of the cricket field. The "mad Englishman," as they are called by the Manila people, would not be satisfied until, in the words of a correspondent, "under a blazing tropical sun, with the American fleet in the bay, a bombardment imminent, and the natives on the point of rising to massacre the whole crowd—for that is what it is likely to come to if they do rise—a little game of cricket was arranged between Manalia and the Immortalite team—and came of, foo.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"Lid the old skindlet give you a reward pr returning his pocketbook?" asked the policeman of the little newsboy who helps support his mother.

"Naw; he tried ter make me pay fur de adver-tisin" 'cause I didn't return de stuß 'fore \$\mathbb{I}\$ knowed who it b'longed to."

A Deceived Wife (From the Cleveland Leader.)
"I don't suppose my wife'll speak to me again

"I don'."
for a week."
"Why?"
"About a month ago I bought a new rager
"About a month ago I bought a new rager
without letting her know it, and since then she's
kept on ripping seams with the old one. When
she found out last night how she had been foolad
her consternation was really pitiful."

(From Truth.)
Teacher (to pupil)—How old are you?
Pupil—Six.
Teacher—When were you six?
Pupil—On my birthday.

skirmish. If the American soldiers Spanish mind in the battles before Santiago, there would have been a serious attempt to prevent the landing of our troops in Porto Rico and a more determined stand against their advance. As it was, the Spanish officers were soldiers fled in disorder. The fear of

Reels, holding 25 yards, 8c.

Clearance Cut of Men's White and Fancy Wash Vests